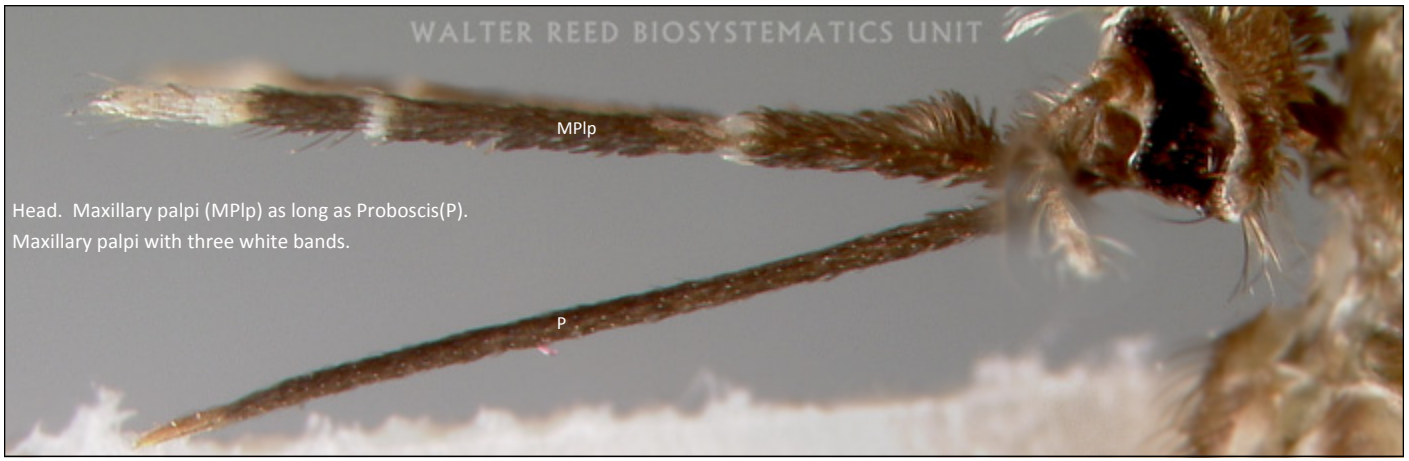
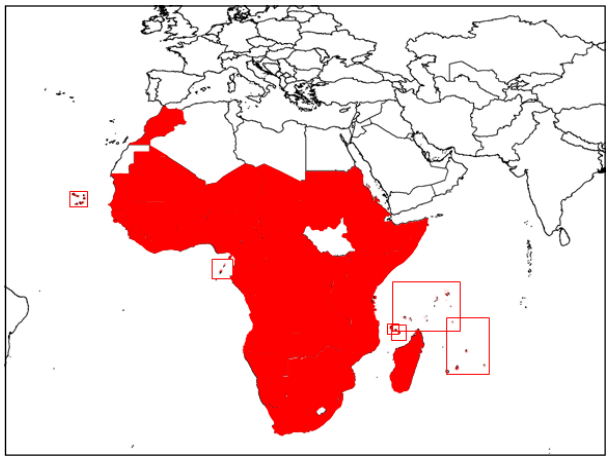
Anopheles (Cellia) gambiae Giles, WRBU specimen ANgam, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:208

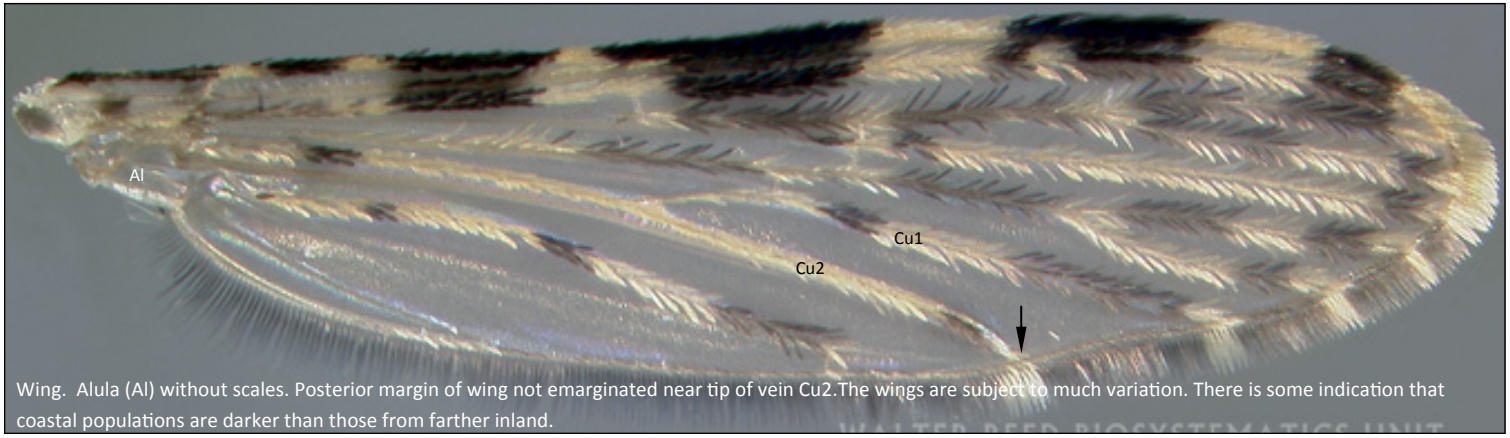
Note: *An. gambiae* and *An. arabiensis* are morphologically indistinguishable in the adult stage, have overlapping distributions, but are behaviorally and ecologically different. No satisfactory morphological characters have been discovered in the adults, and although meristic characters for separating the species at the population level have been demonstrated by Coluzzi (1964)) the identification of individual specimens is often impossible.

Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular setae (PS) absent , Prespiracular setae (PsS) present. Base of hindcoxa (C-III) below base of mesomeron (Msm). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). The variation affects both integument and scaling. Thus the scutum and abdomen may be blackish and the pleurae largely black with the greyish transverse bands much reduced, or with a greyish or reddish-brown scutum, grey abdomen, pleurae largely grey with few dark markings, and the coxae entirely pale. Naturally occurring albinoid mutants have been described by various authors, Evans (1938) f rom East Africa, De Burca and Yusaf (1942)

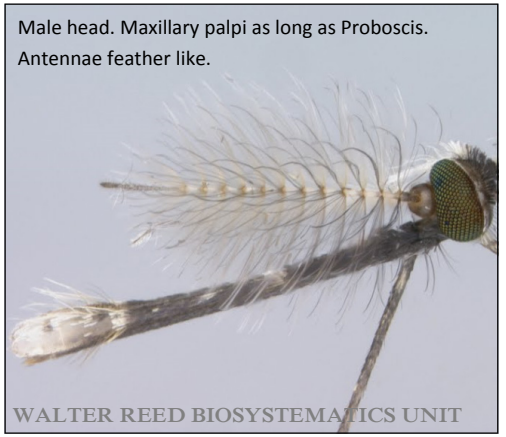




Anopheles (Cellia) gambiae Giles, WRBU specimen ANgam, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:208



Wing. Alula (Al) without scales. Posterior margin of wing not emarginated near tip of vein Cu2.The wings are subject to much variation. There is some indication that coastal populations are darker than those from farther inland.



Bionomics: These species occur in a great variety of types of water; the most striking are the shallow, open sun lit pools. Females readily enter houses and bite man both indoors and outdoors starting at sunset and peaking just at dawn (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968).

Medical Importance: Primary malaria vector (Gillies and deMeillon, 1968).

Notes on Variation: The markings in gambiae are highly variable. The variation affects both integument and scaling.